Number 366 THE August 24, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, Augnst 24, 1793.

Treasury Department,

June 26, 1793.

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1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Bever Creek, and at the mouth of Big Bever Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Bever, and at the upper falls.

4 At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6 At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, wich empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream runing into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, & at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneffee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,

One pound of beef, or 3-4 of a pound of pork,

One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles. } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

LIGHT HORSE

SUCH persons within the bounds of Allegheny county as are willing to form themselves into a TROOP OF LIGHT HORSE, conformably to the 3d and 5th sections of the act entitled, "*An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*" are hereby NOTIFIED to attend on Tuesday evening the 3d of September, (being the second day of Allegheny county court) at the house of Captain John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, to elect their officers.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
Brigade Inspector.

August 12, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber being influenced by a wish to serve those who condescend to honor him with the care of their children as a teacher, begs leave to inform them in general, that in order to prevent playing truant he has adopted a general rule, that whoever absents himself unduely, and returns without any signature from his parent or guardian, shall undergo the pain of correction, without discrimination.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1793.

Taken up by the subscriber about the first of this inst. a KENTUCKY BOAT, upwards of 50 feet long, and 11 feet wide, numbered 68, with a marking iron. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Mouth of Short creek, west Ohio, June 2, 1793.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. DUNLAP,

THE friends of the late Mr. John Duncan, observed, with great pain, the extract of a letter from Carlisle, of the 22d June, in your paper. As the ministers of justice had instituted a prosecution, during its pendency it was deemed improper to publish a particular statement of this transaction. They had considered an annunciation of the calamitous event without entering into the nature of the unhappy dispute, which has deprived society of a useful citizen, and robbed an amiable woman of an indulgent husband, and five small children, of an affectionate father, was, at this period, all that was proper. This was done in the Carlisle Gazette. They little imagined the feelings of a family, suffering under the pressure of the deepest affliction, were to be wounded by a partial statement, which that furnished by the Carlisle correspondent is pronounced to be.—They, therefore, find themselves constrained to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a man, whom living they esteemed, and whose fall they so justly lament, by requesting you to publish the certificates herewith transmitted to you.

Carlisle, 4th July, 1793.

I was present at the election for field officers on the 20th of June. Observing that a quarrel was likely to take place, I pushed among the crowd, and heard Mr. Duncan say to Mr. Lamberton, what could you do? Mr. Lamberton replied, I could lay you on your back, and then pushed Mr. Duncan backwards. Mr. Duncan said, it was time enough for him to push, when he got his commission. Mr. Lamberton answered, I have had the honor to bear a commission, signed by the Governor, with the consent of the people—which you never will have in a Republican Government. You are a troublesome, chattering little monky. Mr. Duncan then would have struck Mr. Lamberton, had not some persons prevented it.

JOHN HUGHES.

Carlisle, July 1, 1793.

ON the evening of the 21st of June, I called at Mr. Lamberton's, with a note from Mr. Duncan. Mr. Lamberton was not at home. I shortly after passed by the door of William Petrikin, when Mr. Lamberton came out. We walked together towards his house, and by the way, I delivered him the note. He asked, what it meant? I answered, my friend Mr. Duncan considers himself injured by your conversation yesterday, and wishes satisfaction. We then entered Mr. Lamberton's store, where, by candle light, he twice read the note aloud in the hearing of his boy—and said, this is not gentlemanly: it is premeditated. He is provided, I suppose, with pistols I have none—but believe I can get a pair. I then mentioned,—Mr. Duncan has done nothing ungentlemanly. I suppose you can give an answer in ten minutes: he said yes—and left the house. The answer was presented shortly after by Mr. Wray.

When the parties were on the ground, I said, gentlemen, have you considered what you are going to do? Mr. Duncan replied he had received an insult: that he would have satisfaction, unless concessions were made. Mr. Lamberton said, he did not think he had insulted him, and was ready to give him satisfaction.

I likewise mentioned to Mr. Huston, the second of Mr. Lamberton, as we walked to the ground, that it was not beneath a man of courage to acknowledge an error, when he had been guilty of it: that Mr. Lamberton had used abusive language to Mr. Duncan, and he ought to acknowledge it. Mr. Huston replied that Mr. Lamberton was determined, and he knew he would fight.

The assertion in the Philadelphia newspapers, that I told Mr. Lamberton he would be deemed a coward in the public estimation, if he did not accept the challenge, is altogether false.

The assertion in the same papers, that "Mr. Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan, when was the water to end?—if both should miss the first time, would he then be satisfied?" with the reply of Mr. Duncan, "that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made," is equally false.

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JAMES BLAINE.

Foreign Intelligence.

MONS, May 27.

THE preparatory works for the siege of Valenciennes are pursued with the greatest activity. The bombardment will commence about the close of the week, and the city will be reduced to ashes, provided the garrison should not have the good sense to capitulate sooner.

The wound of Col. Mark is not dangerous.

The tomb of General Dampierre is in the midst of the camp of Famars.

It has three fronts with the following inscriptions—On the side of Mons, "He detested traitors; he loved his country." On the side of Valenciennes, "His virtues assure to him immortality:" and on the side of Paris, "Soldiers of liberty, French republicans, he was to you a rare example of valor and civism."

The suburbs of Valenciennes are on fire; that of Marli is altogether consumed.

COBLENTZ, May 25.

General Bournonville and his four fellow prisoners arrived here last night from Maestricht, and were immediately lodged in the prisons of the fortress of Ehrenbriettstein.

BRUSSELS, May 31.

Our government seems no longer disposed to afford an asylum to the French officers who deserted with Dumourier; and it has ordered General Valence to depart the Low Countries immediately. He must be by this time in London. He is one of those wretched friends to the French Revolution, who have put on the mask of hypocrisy in consequence of the Austrian successes. Creature of the Duke of Orleans, he has abandoned him; subject of Louis XVI. and loaded with his favor, he has borne arms for the protection of that unfortunate monarch's assassins, and left them but when he thought their affairs desperate. Dumourier is arrived to pursue the same course. This political Proteus, this unprincipled and immoral man, is without doubt going with his friend to increase the party of the Republico constitutional Smith, ci-devant Perigord, who makes constitutions in London, and still follows his profession of stock-jobbing. Your government must needs be very patient thus to protect these turbulent and dangerous men, who have ruined their own country for the sole pleasure of making a noise and satiating their lust of gold.

DUBLIN, May 27.

The following is an extract of a letter from Carrick on Shannon, dated May 23.

"This place and all the province is in arms on account of the militia act. In the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, above 10 000 of the common people are destroying the gentlemen's houses and pulling down churches. Mr. Tennison's house is totally destroyed, having been first robbed of all the money, plate, and every article of value. There are 100 soldiers in Carrick, who, with 100 of the inhabitants, guard the town day and night. We expect an attack every hour, to rescue some prisoners we took of their party. They increase daily in numbers, and swear every person they meet to be true to them. The day before they destroyed Mr. Tennison's house, we, with twenty-four of the regular troops, had an engagement with them below Christna; but though we killed three and wounded several, we were obliged to retreat for want of ammunition."

June 4. Yesterday evening, just as the House of Commons broke up, a number of manufacturers from the Liberty, amounting to near 3000, paraded from the Mayoralty House, to College Green—and afterwards through Dame street, and several parts of the city.

Sunday the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford and Richard Borough, esq; arrived here from England, in the revenue cruizer, which brought the large sum of specie from England, that was lodged in the National Bank.

June 6. We are sorry to be informed from various parts of the country, that the same violent hatred to a militia prevails, and so sharp is the resentment of the lower order in several places to those who attempt to give it support, that neither their lives nor property are secure. Many resignations, in consequence, have been given in during the last three days at the Castle, by a gentleman who had been appointed to command.

The country around Manor Hamilton is in a state of uproar. Some days since a mob of nearly 5000 entered that town, plundered the inhabitants of their arms, and committed several other excesses. Happily, however, the arrival of a body of military from Carrick, in some measure, restored tranquility. A great number of those infatuated people are taken, and in the contest with the military, several of them were killed.

At Athboy, in the county of Meath, we hear similar disturbances have taken place. The first rising of the mob was partly suppressed by a party of dragoons; it was not, however, completely suppressed, for they retired into a bog, whither the cavalry could not follow them, and from thence dispersed at leisure. The day following, the insurgents sent a formal challenge to the military, daring them to a battle in the plain, where they said they would fairly try their strength as yesterday. What has been the consequence, we have not yet learned.

The Belfast outward bound West-Indiaman, taken by the French privateer, as mentioned in our last, has linens to the amount of 16,000 l. on board. The privateer who took her and the other vessels off Cork, is said to have been one of those carried into Portsmouth, last week, by an English frigate.

LONDON, June 3.

The Count de Merci Argenteau is appointed by the Emperor to remain near the Prince de Cobourg, who is to consult him on all matters of a civil nature. He is particularly charged with the correspondence department of the armies, to receive all propositions that may be made on the part of France, from whom he holds a commission of Minister Plenipotentiary.

This appointment of the Count de Merci has probably given rise to the report of the Prince de Cobourg being about to resign. At all events it appears evident that the Emperor rather chuses to depend on the General's sword, than on his head.

The present situation of affairs will not admit at this moment, perhaps, of an effectual opposition to the aggrandizement of the Muscovite Empire; but as every state in Europe is interested in proscribing bounds to the power of Russia, we have the stronger reason to lament, that it has been suffered to unite the several provinces of Poland to its already too extensive territories; because this accession of dominion must inevitably create well founded jealousies, and lay the ground work of future hostilities;—and a war in perspective is certainly no pleasant object to contemplate.

An adjutant-general from the army of the north, with a pair of colours taken from the enemy, announced in the national convention, May 25, that on the 24th, in the morning, the division under the command of general Lamarlier had attacked the Dutch army near Menin, in three points. The enemy lost all their posts, 3 pieces of cannon, 7 waggons of ammunition and provisions, 500 men killed, 300 taken prisoners, among whom are 28 officers, and one of superior rank. The military chest was taken, as well as much property; and such was the rapidity of the flight, the French were obliged to carry into Lisle 22 waggon loads of wounded left by the enemy on the field of battle. A grenadier named Groslambert, took the colours."

June 10. The French force, in their camp of Famars, consisted of 30,000 men, as strongly entrenched as it is well possible to suppose an army to be.

CAMP, *near Valenciennes*, June 2.

From the village of St. Sauveur we can approach within 300 yards of Valenciennes.—The enemy seem busy in repairing the works, &c. On that side I believe the principal attack will be made, as the ground is very favorable. On the left is a heighth, which in a great measure commands the Horn-work, which is likewise commanded and enfiladed, from the east side of Mount Anfin.

We break ground to-night, and I have seen the first working party, under the command of Lord Charles Fitzroy, march off.—The Duke of York commands the siege. Ferraris, the celebrated Austrian engineer, conducts it. Moncrieff will I hope, have a good deal to say, as he has that bustle and activity which is too often wanting in the Germans. From the situation of the place, which is commanded on every side, and from every appearance, I do not think it will be a tedious business.

Conde holds out, and will do so while it has provisions, being totally unattackable, from the extensive inundations, and is besides one of the best and most regular fortifications in France.

The garrison of Valenciennes is supposed to be about 4 or 5000, and is said to be very badly supplied with munition de guerre.—They have killed a great number of horses, the carcases of which we can perceive round the Glacis; a proof they do not abound in forage.

If like uncle Toby, you have a mind to carry on the siege along with us, you will probably find a plan of the town in the memoires of Turenne, or Luxembourg, by one of whom, I think, it was last taken, and I do not believe the works have been much added to since.

The enemy have just begun to fire on the working party. They are also cannonading the Austrians on Mount Anfin, who are likewise at work. Us they have not discovered, and I hope will not till the men are under cover.

June 4. We have had two parties out, but without any loss. Since writing my last, I have examined the heights of Anfin, and the wood on the left of the French, through which Clairfayt attacked them. They had fortified themselves so strongly, and thrown so many obstacles in the way, that on his first attack he was beat back, and, at last, succeeded no farther than in getting possession of the wood. The entrenchments on the hill were abandoned by the enemy on the morning of the 24th ult. after the other part of the army had made their retreat through Valenciennes. Had he succeeded at first, it appears highly probable that the whole army would have been shut up in that town; and doubtless that was the great object of the day. At present, they are reported to be between Bouchain and Cambrai.

Cobourg has crossed the [illegible] and his camp, I am told, [illegible] most to the first of these places. Hanoverians occupy the camp of Famars with the greater part of their troops. On this side the [illegible] three battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, with their left at Preseau, two regiments of their cavalry, and one regiment of Hungarian infantry. The second British brigade on the left of Areu; the guards on the right of it; then two Austrian battalions, extending nearly to Onuing. In front of them the Esterhazy Hussars; and then in the village of St. Sauveur, which covers the right of the whole position, two companies of Croats, and two [illegible] battalions, (viz. O'Donnel and Melchowski) whose out posts extend almost to the glacis of the horn-work. Clairfayt invests all the other side of the town, each wing extending to the Scheldt, and Mount Anfin, nearly in the centre. With the assistance of Ferrari's map, this will give you an idea of the manner in which the place is invested, and nothing can be more complete.

Of miscellaneous articles, great numbers are of course in circulation—the following, however, is certain: In the baggage taken by the 11th dragoons, was a portmanteau of an officer in which was found an unfinished letter, where, among other things, he states, that ever since the desertion of Dumourier, the discipline of the army was growing daily worse; that at Famars all was confusion and insubordination; that the troops of the line were heartily sick of the cause, and suspected, and hated the others; and that their loss from the 8th to the 12th of May had not been less than 8000 men.

Custine is said to be at Lisle, and we imagine will endeavour to break the Cordon in that quarter. For my part, I do not see that it is of much consequence, if we can keep the navigation of the Scheldt open of which there can be but little doubt.

The utmost harmony prevails between us and the Austrian troops; they seem to look upon us with much partiality, and consider us as their old and natural friends. When you consider what has been done before the season in which a campaign generally opens, I do not think you can accuse them of delay; at the same time it is evident that the rapidity of their success has put it out of their power to reap every possible advantage from it. Great re-inforcements of men, artillery and horses, are on the road, and part of them near at hand.

Adieu, for this time—I am in perfect health, and so in general in the army.

I have just time to add, that Colonel Perryn is this moment returned from Bouchain, which place is completely invested—Quesnoi is in the same situation, so that we have at present no less than four fortified places within the line. The French are between Cambrai and Douay, in small numbers, Custine is with them. Once more adieu.

American Affairs.

ALBANY, July 29.

From several recent circumstances, we are led to believe that the British will very shortly surrender up the western posts to the United States. Report says, that troops are actually now raised to garrison Niagara, &c. and that materials have arrived in this city by direction of the Secretary at War, for building magazines in this neigbourhood.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Captain Joshua Barney, who during the late war commanded the Hyder-Ali, we learn, from the best authority, has arrived at Baltimore with ten men belonging to a New Providence priva-

teer, whom he captured in the following manner:

On his voyage from Cape Francois to Baltimore, off the Bite of Leogane, he fell in with a New Providence privateer, which took his ship, the Sampson, as having French property on board. The captors attempted to take captain Barney on board their vessel, but he swore they should not take him out alive—that he would stick by her while he had breath in him:—they desisted, left him on board his vessel with four of his men, and manned her with 20 of their crew.

Captain Barney seized a favourable moment when seven of the privateer men, attracted by their cupidity, were searching for plunder below, secured them there, mastered the remaining three, with the assistance of his four men, and has carried them into Baltimore.

This instance of cool intrepidity so characteristic of brave captain Barney, is eclipsed by an action of the most disinterested heroism performed by him at the Cape during the late catastrope in that city. He, notwithstanding a continual fire from the negroes, landed in the midst of the flames and saved from a merchant's counting house valuables to the amount of many thousand dollars.

A gentleman of character, who is just arrived from Germany, brings the following important intelligence to the friends of Liberty and Equality: That in the middle or the tenth of May last, one of the most respectable merchants of Berlin, (the residence of the king of Prussia) put the following inscription over his door in golden characters: *Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man.* His majesty was immediately informed thereof, but through fear of his own subjects suffered it to remain unnoticed. A remarkable circumstance which renders it probable, that this debilitated voluptuary will soon experience a similar fate with Louis 16th. This gentleman farther relates that his mistresses have already made such drafts upon his treasury that it nearly exhausted, and they have debilitated his body whilst hereditary prince, to such a degree, that epileptic fits are his daily portion, and his great inability to govern at present the greatest misfortune to his subjects. The same gentleman adds, that the combined armies are in the greatest want of money, provisions, and supplies of all kinds, whereas the French have every thing in abundance, and that the spirit of liberty and equality has made and is still making incredible progress in the German Empire.

August 8. Accounts from the Petit Democrat by a volunteer who entered on board of her in this port, inform, that they waited 15 days cruizing off our capes, with an expectation of meeting the English letter of marque, called the Jane; but hearing she was detained in Philadelphia, the Democrat steered her course for the Chesapeak Bay—the French sailors and volunteers mutinied, which obliged them to discharge the volunteers and take in Frenchmen in their room, all but 3 or 4 amongst whom was the captain of marines, who would not be permitted to quit the Democrat: 14 of the volunteers arrived here on Tuesday evening, and 12 at Baltimore.

August 9. The National Convention of Geneva, about to form a constitution, first determined the propriety of fixing a declaration of rights, in the affirmative, and then gave it the following title: *Declaration of Rights and Duties of Man in Society.*

August 10. Captain Watson, of the schooner Dolphin, arrived here on Tuesday, with 67 passengers from Cape Francois. On the passage she was boarded by a Bermuda privateer, commanded by one M'Dougal, who plundered the passengers of ten thousand dollars property, in plate and money.

Pittsburgh, August 24.

We are informed (says the Kentucky Gazette, of July 6) that fifteen hundred volunteers are to be immediately raised in this state, and that the general and field officers who are to command them, are already appointed.

Mr. SCULL,

FROM an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, it seems government has determined to supply the troops with whiskey on which the excise has been paid. This is certainly a fair, and perhaps an effectual method of compelling the payment of the excise.

But the advertisement requires, that the "whiskey offered for sale should have paid or secured the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector or collector, according to law."

If, by the words *according to law*, it is meant, that only such whiskey shall be accompanied with marks and certificates, as by law ought to be so accompanied, the advertisement is right, and the provision necessary to accomplish the object of government.

But if, by the words *according to law*, it is meant, that *all* whiskey offered for sale should be accompanied with marks and certificates; this requisition of marks and certificates, in effect, prevents the purchase of any *whiskey* distilled on this side the mountains.

For no officer has authority to affix a mark, or give a certificate, but where such mark or certificate is required by law. The law requires no mark or certificate to accompany any *whiskey*, but such as is distilled in a city, town, or village. We have no city on this side of the mountains, and we have no distillery in any of our towns or villages.

I would therefore suggest, that the three last lines of the first paragraph of the advertisement should be struck out, and that the purchasers should require only that the duty should be paid or secured; that is that the apartments used for distilling the whiskey should be entered with the officer; or if it should be thought necessary to retain these lines, that they should be corrected by making them read thus. And *if distilled in a city, town, or village* should be accompanied with the marks, &c.

My sole reason for these observations is, that there are many persons concerned in the manufacture and sale of whiskey who have not leisure or opportunity, to examine the excise law, or who have not sufficient confidence in their own judgment to trust their own examination; they think there is a certain mystery in all financial and political arrangements which they are incapable of developing, and a danger in contradicting the opinion of any officer of government whether right or wrong. Finding such words in this advertisement, they will believe that marks and certificates are required by law to accompany their whiskey, and give themselves a great deal of useless trouble to acquire them. And it will encourage officers to impose arbitrary and improper burdens on the citizens, and to enlarge their lawful power by unwarranted practice.

I have also heard a report, that government has given orders to seize all whiskey carried down the river without such marks and certificates. Understanding as I do the excise law, I cannot believe this; because I believe there is no authority for such seizure. Such seizure can only be made for want of marks and certificates, where marks and certificates are required by law. No such seizure of *whiskey* can therefore be made unless the *whiskey* has been distilled in a city, town, or village. I do not consider myself destitute of common sense; I have given a reasonable attention to the excise law, and I think no legislature whatever would insidiously impose a penalty or forfeiture for doing what a man of common sense, with reasonable attention cannot discover to be an offence. Let the officers of government use all proper means to enforce obedience to the excise law, and every wise and good man, whatever he may think of the law, will applaud their conduct. But let them not have recourse to any high handed arts not warranted by law. In doing so they would furnish an apology for resistance even where not altogether lawful.

A READER.

*** This publication commences the eighth year since the first establishment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The Printer returns his most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of their patronage—The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his business, being very considerable, he flatters himself he will be excused in *AGAIN* calling on those who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this request, he will receive wheat, rye, or whiskey, if delivered by the first of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartiers creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek; and flour or whiskey, if delivered to John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom; Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffaloe; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outstanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

By the brig Molly, Capt. Morris, arrived here from Madeira, which he left the 8th of July, we learn, that on the 3d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought English newspapers to about the 24th of June. The papers contained an account of a very bloody battle having been fought near Lisle between the combined armies and the French forces, which terminated to the advantage of the French; and it is added that 17,000 men fell in the combat.

Capt. Morris says that this account was believed at Madeira, and that he had conversed with several persons who had seen the papers containing the above intelligence.

Letters have been received in this city yesterday, which mention, that the National Convention of France, in their decree respecting their intention of seizing on all vessels, found carrying provisions to their enemies, they have particularly excepted American bottoms.

Letters of the 10th of June from Amsterdam, received via New York, mention, that trade was then extremely dull, in consequence of the French being in possession of Mayence, and likely to remain so. This place commands the navigation of the Rhine, so that none of their enemy's shipping can venture either up or down that river.

There had been a battle between the Prussians and French about the 1st June, in which great numbers of the French were lost. One of the best of the Prussian Generals was missing, and supposed to be killed.

Another letter mentions, that Custine had a battle with the Hollanders, Austrians and Prussians—in which Custine came off victorious, and had made great slaughter of his enemy.—The battle is said to have commenced near Lisle.

A respectable merchant in Amsterdam, writes his correspondent in Philadelphia by the Cheesman, arrived at New-York, as follows:

"The Prussian troops near Mayence have lately been beaten by the Frrnch, and their first General, Kalkareuth, is missing, supposed to have been killed."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 14th August, 1793.

"By a vessel arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, accounts are received as late as the 22d of June. Forty four sections had revolted; were united; and had actually declared themselves for a limited monarchy—Forty members of the Convention (Brissot's party) were in prison. At Marseilles they were passing their own decrees, annulling all those of the Convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne. Mr. ———, a gentlemen recommended to me by ———, his uncle, arrived in this vessel, who brings the above accounts. Gaston was at the head of a numerous army."

Letters from Halifax say, that the ladies of that town gave a splendid ball to Captain Courtney and his officers previous to their sailing; and that they promised the crew ten guineas each, if they brought the Ambuscade into that port.

The French islands in the West Indies continue to exhibit scenes of murders, burnings, and assassinations. At Aux Cayes affairs are almost as bad as at the Cape: some reports say they are equally bad at Martinique; and from Guadaloupe the details are shocking.

Seventeen hundred pounds sterling had been collected in Charleston, (S. C.) for the relief of the French emigrants, at the date of our last accounts.

ALL *persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts after the 20th day of September next, will, without respect of persons, be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.*

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1793.

WHEREAS *we purchased at public sale by the Sheriff, tracts of land sold under a judgment against the estate of George Croghan, and known by the name 1st. Hunt's Hill, 2d. Valentine's place, and 3d, Croghan's old place. This is to forwarn all persons not to take and carry off any timber, grain, or other things from the said lands, or purchase from them that do, under peril of a prosecution that shall ensue thereon.*

BARNABAS HILANDS,
CONRAD WINBIDDLE,
CHRISTOPHER WALTOUR.

August 20, 1793.

I *ONCE more give notice to the owner of the drift FLAT taken up by the subscriber living four miles below the mouth of Racoon creek, to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away before the first day of October next, or it will be sold to pay the charges thereon.*

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

August 17, 1793.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of *Henry Bagley*, late of Marietta, deceased (represented insolvent) are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, within six months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Administrator.

August 9, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for sale at the Printing Office.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Reed living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a square crowned hat; he is fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may pass himself for a freeman, as he has a forged pass signed by David Bradford and Benjamin Reed, and calls himself some times Thomas Dover, at others Reuben. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM REED.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Aug. 10, 1793.

Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or book account, to come in before the 1st day of October next, and pay off their respective balances, otherwise he will be under the necessity of using such means as will render it disagreeable to themselves and to their humble servant,

HUGH WILSON.

Washington, August 6, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THE whole of the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of the following articles, viz. one lot in the town of Washington with a good shingled house, kitchen, stable, and an excellent well of water thereon, with every other accommodation suitable for a tavern, or any other kind of public business; one other lot adjoining the aforementioned, with a a shingled house and other improvements thereon; a tract of land containing 100 acres, in a good state of improvement, having 30 acres cleared and under good fence, with a good shingled house thereon, and every other necessary improvement, within two miles and an half of the town of Washington; likewise, a young a stallion four years old, two draft horses, one cow, and a variety of houshold furniture too tedious to enumerate.—If the above property is not sold within three weeks from this date, it will be set up at public vendue on the third Monday of September next. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in the town of Washington.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to exhibit their accounts, and they shall be paid.

MARGARET FAULKNER.

Washington, August 8, 1793.

Craig & M'Dowell,

HATTERS,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they carry on the Hatting Business in all its various branches, at their Hat Manufactory in Third-street near Market-street, where gentlemens' hats are dressed and cocked in the true military stile, and ladies hats made in the newest fashion, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had some concerns in business formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and at that time he resided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years past he went from thence into the county of Westmoreland to settle. If the said John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of something much to his advantage—but should he be deceased, any person that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the same by those it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Exner's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Heney Evans, care of John Smilie, Esq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joseph Fisher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Washington township; John Gillesby, care of William Jack, Esq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibson, Long run; Joseph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Esq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Glesbeason, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnson, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnston, Chartiers, Washington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhannon; James Kale, Derry township; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleasant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redstone settlement; Benjamin Lord, Christopher Lovinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Esq. Charles May, care of John Smiley, Esq. James and William Millikin, Cecil township, Washington; John Marshall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity township; Joseph M'Farland, care of Joseph Caldwell, near George's creek; James Mayers, Allegheny; William M'Gaffick, near Budds ferry; John Nesbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, schoolmaster; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Cononsburgh; Thomas Patterson, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramsay, Fayette; Andrew Robinson, Washington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Messrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redstone settlement; Andrew Scott, smith, in Brownsville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moses Thompson, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greensburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redstone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of squire Finley, near Beeson town; John Wilson, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Westmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general assortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone House, now in the occupancy of Col. Presly Nevill, which he will dispose of *wholesale & retail*; the particulars of which will be some time hence printed in handbills. He purposes selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

Just opening for Sale by

James & Joseph Patterson,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth streets, opposite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well chosen assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Wise, late of Frederick Town, Washington county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Admin:strx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminstra.*

6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

BELLEVILLE,

Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th August, 1793.

THE *subscribers have just imported from below, a general assortment of seasonable* Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Queens-ware *and* Groceries, *which they intend to have a constant supply of, if encouraged. They will sell them at very moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, whiskey, linen, flax, tallow, bacon, butter, cheese, &c. The subscribers having made engagements to each other from the first, to deal only for prompt payment, inform their friends and the public that as they do not mean to trust, they will put their goods veny low, and hope by their attention, to please those who will favor them with their custom.*

BEAUMONT & BRYAN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Newvil'e, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 25th instant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM YOUNG, 14 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, of a fair complexion, has thick black hair tied, and has some knowledge of the shoe-making business—he had on when he went away, a fustain waistcoat and overalls patched on the knees, a grey coating coat with clear buttons, and a high crowned felt hat. Whoever secures the above named boy in any jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

WILLIAM AULD.

July 27, 1793.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on Samuel Wylie's place on the Monongahela, one mile from Elizabeth town, about the 8th of May last, a bay MARE, 13 hands and an half high, about 13 or 14 years old, the off hind foot white, some white round the near knee, some saddle marks, and has the pole-evil. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM MEANS.

August 2, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the canoe containing two pair of Mill Stones, five split bottom chairs, and one pair of chains, found in the Monongahela river on the 10th of September, 1792, will positively be sold on Thursday the 22d instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. White, mouth of Street's run.

MICHAEL BARICKMAN.

August 7, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this place on Saturday the 3d instant, TIMOTHY CONNOR, a private in Lieut. Tinsley's detachment of the 3d Sub-legion, arrived here on the 1st instant from Fort Franklin. He is an Irishman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black eyes and hair, dark complexion, smooth, insinuating tongue; he took with him his regimental cloathing. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to the Commanding Officer at Fort Fayette, or any other Continental Officer, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL TINSLEY,
Lieut. 3d. S. L.

Fort Fayette, August 7, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Reed living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a square crowned hat; he is fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may pass himself for a freeman, as he has a forged pass signed by David Bradford and Benjamin Reed, and calls himself some times Thomas Dover, at others Reuben. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM REED.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Aug. 10, 1793.

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HUGH WILSON.

Washington, August 6, 1793.

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MARGARET FAULKNER.

Washington, August 8, 1793.

Craig & M'Dowell,

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JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had some concerns in business formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and at that time he resided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years past he went from thence into the county of Westmoreland to settle. If the said John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of something much to his advantage—but should he be deceased, any person that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the same by those it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Emer's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Heney Evans, care of John Smilie, Esq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joseph Fisher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Washington township; John Gillesby, care of William Jack, Esq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibson, Long run; Joseph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Esq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Glesbeason, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnson, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnston, Chartiers, Washington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhannon; James Kale, Derry township; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleasant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redstone settlement; Benjamin Lord, Christopher Lovinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Esq. Charles May, care of John Smiley, Esq. James and William Millikin, Cecil township, Washington; John Marshall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity township; Joseph M'Farland, care of Joseph Caldwell, near George's creek; James Mayers, Allegheny; William M'Gaffick, near Budds ferry; John Nesbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, schoolmaster; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Cononsburgh; Thomas Patterson, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramsay, Fayette; Andrew Robinson, Washington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Messrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redstone settlement; Andrew Scott, smith, in Brownsville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moses Thompson, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greensburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redstone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of squire Finley, near Beeson town; John Wilson, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Westmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general assortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone House, now in the occupancy of Col. Presly Nevill, which he will dispose of *wholesale & retail*; the particulars of which will be some time hence printed in handbills. He purposes selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

Just opening for Sale by

James & Joseph Patterson,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth streets, opposite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well chosen assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Wise, late of Frederick Town, Washington county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Admin:stx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminstra.*

6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

BELLEVILLE

Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th August, 1793.

THE *subscribers have just from below, a general* of *seasonable* Dry Goods, Queens-ware *and* Groceries, *intend to have a constant supply encouraged. They will sell them moderate prices for cash, or them for wheat, rye, corn, barley, whiskey, linen, flax, tallow, butter, cheese, &c. The subscribers have made engagements to each other from the first, to deal only for prompt pay, inform their friends and the public that they do not mean to trust, they will their goods veny low, and hope by their attention, to please those who will favor them with their custom.*

BEAUMONT & BRYAN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Newville, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 25th instant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM YOUNG, 14 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, of a fair complexion, has thick black hair tied, and has some knowledge of the shoe-making business—he had on when he went away, a fustain waistcoat and overalls patched on the knees, a grey coating coat with clear buttons, and a high crowned felt hat. Whoever secures the above named boy in any jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

WILLIAM AULD.

July 27, 1793.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on Samuel Wylie's place on the Monongahela, one mile from Elizabeth town, about the 8th of May last, a bay MARE, 13 hands and an half high, about 13 or 14 years old, the off hind foot white, some white round the near knee, some saddle marks, and has the pole-evil. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM MEANS.

August 2, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the canoe containing two pair of Mill Stones, five split bottom chairs, and one pair of chains, found in the Monongahela river on the 10th of September, 1792, will positively be sold on Thursday the 22d instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. White, mouth of Street's run.

MICHAEL BARICKMAN.

August 7, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this place on Saturday the 3d instant, TIMOTHY CONNOR, a private in Lieut. Tinsley's detachment of the 3d Sub-legion, arrived here on the 1st instant from Fort Franklin. He is an Irishman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black eyes and hair, dark complexion, smooth, insinuating tongue; he took with him his regimental cloathing. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to the Commanding Officer at Fort Fayette, or any other Continental Officer, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL TINSLEY,
Lieut. 3d. S. L.

Fort Fayette, August 7, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.